

BROWNING VICE BILL REPORTED

Werner Says Conditions Have Improved Since Segregated District Was Abolished.

HEARING ON PROHIBITION

Joint Session Set for To-Morrow. Sharp Difference Over Election of Commissioner.

Without an opposing voice, the House Committee on Moral and Social Welfare voted yesterday afternoon to report favorably the anti-vice bill introduced in the House by Delegate Browning and in the Senate by Senator Saunders. Next to the Mapp prohibition bill, this measure is regarded as the most stringent and far-reaching on the moral reform program.

In behalf of the bill appeared former Governor William Hodges Mann and Secretary T. J. Mastin, of the State Board of Charities and Corrections. Chief of Police Louis Werner, of Richmond, submitted his views on local conditions as they have been affected by the abolition of the segregated district.

WERNER SAYS CONDITIONS HERE HAVE IMPROVED

According to Chief Werner's testimony before the committee, the abolition of the segregated district in Richmond, by order of Mayor Ainslie, has materially improved conditions. Where as the police had under surveillance formerly 150 inmates of proscribed resorts, he said, only about fifty women of this class are now known to the authorities, and these, as far as the police are aware, are conducting themselves in such a manner that they cannot be disturbed.

Asked by the committee to what extent it is true that the abolition of segregated districts is followed by a scattering of their denizens in respectable residential sections, Chief Werner replied that this contingency is adequately met by the residents themselves, who are quick to report to the police the presence among them of persons of an undesirable character.

HOPEWELL HAS ATTRACTED

Chief Werner reminded the committee, however, that the problem precipitated by the abolition of the segregated district in Richmond was partially solved by the magic growth overnight of the nearby city of Hopewell, which attracted many of the women set adrift by the revolution in Richmond.

Former Governor Mann told of the successful application of the law in other States, notably in Iowa. The bill was introduced in the House by Mr. Mastin. The committee voted without debate to report it with the recommendation that it pass. A few inconsequential amendments were incorporated.

By the same unanimous vote the committee reported Delegate Moss's bill providing for the appointment of a policeman in every city of the Commonwealth credited with a population of between 15,000 and 50,000 by the last Federal census. In cities having a population of 60,000 or more, the bill provides, two policemen shall be appointed.

The committee voted also to report favorably Senate bill No. 49, which prohibits the sale or giving away of beer or any other drink containing more than one-half per cent of alcohol within the corporate limits of the town of Columbia or at any point within two miles of that town.

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS

STEPHENSON ANTIGAMBLING BILL

With the House committee sat the Senate Committee on Moral and Social Welfare. The Senate committee unanimously to report the Stephenson antigambling bill, which has already been passed by the House. The meeting was held in the chamber of the State Corporation Commission.

Both committees will sit in joint session at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the hall of the House of Delegates to hear argument for and against the Mapp prohibition bill. The hearing on this measure promises to be the most animated of the present session, and will attract the leaders of the several factions that are taking a controversial interest in the proposed legislation.

The imminent entrance of the "omnibus" prohibition bill as an item on the legislative calendar has brought a lively discussion of its salient provisions—chief among them the section creating a commissioner of moral welfare vested with power to appoint a number of deputy commissioners to assist him in enforcing the prohibition laws.

SHARP DIFFERENCES

HAVE DEVELOPED

On the desirability of creating a separate police division for the enforcement of these laws, there has developed sharp difference of opinion. In a Legislature confessedly "dry" by an overwhelming majority, the commission feature of the proposed law has uncovered many opponents, and the possibility that there will be a bitter fight against the creation of this office has grown to a healthy probability.

Legislative gossip has proceeded to the extent of conjectures as to the Governor's attitude towards the bill should it come to him with the commissioner-ship feature retained. The Governor's recommendation that the executive power be enlarged and strengthened, in order that a proper enforcement of the prohibition laws may be secured, is taken by many to mean that he will oppose the creation of an office dedicated to a task which the Constitution assigns to his office.

WEST VIRGINIA COMMISSIONER

IS GOVERNOR'S APPOINTEE

Those who take this view believe that the creation of the office of commissioner of moral welfare and the pro-

His Actions Sustained



DR. DENNY COMPLETELY EXONERATED BY BOARD

Course Toward Professor Losey Sustained in Every Way by Alabama University Trustees.

PUBLIC HEARING IS HELD

Accusing Educator, After Making Charges Against Former Virginian in Highly Dramatic Speech, Is Asked for Immediate Resignation.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., January 31.—Dr. George H. Denny, president of the University of Alabama, and former president of Washington and Lee University, in Virginia, has been sustained in his action in not recommending Dr. P. D. Losey for reelection to the faculty of the University of Alabama, and has been exonerated of the charges brought against him by Dr. Losey.

This was the sense of the meeting of the trustees, who held a session at the university today. Dr. Losey was asked for his resignation, effective instantly.

Outcome of the hearing was predicted this morning, when all the trustees, including Governor Charles Henderson, who presided over the meeting, had arrived in Tuscaloosa, the seat of the university.

The meeting began at 9 o'clock, and Dr. Losey was asked to state his charges to the board, which he did in a highly dramatic manner. Dr. Losey for the past nine years has been professor of English and public speaking at the university, and he brought all his theories into play. In his speech, he alternately ridiculed Dr. Denny and implored sympathy for himself.

He would then turn loose on the president the most biting invectives ever heard in a public speech in Alabama. He characterized Dr. Denny's charges against him as "serpents' slime." He said: "I desire to disclaim all responsibility for this unhappy hour, and to place it where it belongs, upon the executive head of this institution, and upon the man who with malice in his heart so diabolical that he prefers even the wreck of this institution rather than that one whom he hates should escape his vengeance. He is impelled by cowardice, falsehood and deceit in every blundering step of his course."

HIS HARANGUE LASTS FOR

MORE THAN HOUR

His harangue lasted for more than an hour, during the course of which he laughed and cried, pleaded and demanded, gazed vent to flights of flowery oratory and poured forth anathema after anathema upon the head of Dr. Denny.

The upshot of the whole business was that Dr. Losey declared that Dr. Denny had defaced the report card of a student. He said that the president had given the student a higher grade than his work warranted, in order that he might influence additional enrollment at the university.

Dr. Losey was accompanied at the meeting by his wife, who is dean of women at the university. Dr. Denny was present also, and through the whole meeting preserved a dignified silence, answering placidly any and all questions put to him by Dr. Losey and members of the board.

The affair has created a vibrant sensation all over Alabama. Tuscaloosa today was crowded with interested persons from all parts of the State. The meeting was held in the commodious Smith Hall, in order that all might be accommodated. A public hearing had been demanded by Dr. Losey, and Dr. Denny had offered no objections to it.

The outcome of the hearing is no surprise, for it has been felt all along that the university president would be upheld by the trustees, who, together with practically all of Alabama, have the utmost confidence in the integrity of Dr. Denny.

MEETS PECULIAR DEATH

Cavalry Sergeant Becomes Entangled in Rope and Is Strangled by Fall or Strangled.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., January 31.—Sergeant Hugo Petry, of the Eleventh United States Cavalry, whose body, entwined in a rope, was found in the basement of Troop B building at Fort Oglethorpe on Sunday, came to his death accidentally, a board of inquiry decided today. Petry had been exercising with a punching bag in the basement alone on Saturday night. Officers advanced the theory that when he finished he turned out the lights and then became entangled in a rope and either was strangled by a fall as a result or could not extricate himself and strangled.

WOMEN DEMAND RIGHT TO VOTE

Advocates of Suffrage Appear Before Committees of General Assembly.

LARGE AUDIENCE APPLAUDS

Many Speakers Advocate Amendment to Constitution—One Opponent Voices Views.

Arguing that to extend to women the privilege of the ballot would be only to sustain a fundamental principle of a true democracy, and charging that to withhold the right of suffrage from one-half the body politic and at the same time require that half of the State's citizenry to contribute its share toward the maintenance of the government is nothing short of piracy, members of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia yesterday afternoon, in the hall of the House of Delegates, presented to the Joint Committee on Privileges and Elections their arguments in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment extending the right of suffrage to women.

In the face of overwhelming opposition and acting purely on her own initiative, one lone woman, Miss Lucy Jean Price, dared to ward off an impending evil, dared to flout the militant banner of equal suffrage. Though unauthorized—even disapproved—by the Virginia Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, of which she is a member, Mrs. Fred Jones—that was the name of the one insurgent—said she spoke for the majority of Virginia women. The association had decided to take no part in yesterday's meeting.

AFRAID WOMEN WOULD NOT BE LOYAL TO PROHIBITION

Mrs. Jones gave biblical authority for her attitude, reminding her audience that Christ chose, not one woman to carry the Gospel to the uttermost parts of the earth, but selected men to inaugurate the new era of Christianity. Aside from her dread to break that precedent, Mrs. Jones said she was afraid women would not prove so loyal to the prohibition cause, citing the examples of women who preside at the punch bowl on the occasion of "pink tea" parties and delegate their debilitated daughters to pass around the cup to thirsty guests.

Already, Mrs. Jones said, she has suffered from the discourtesy with which men are inclined to treat women who are avowed exponents of equal suffrage. "Why," she said, "only the other day I was so unfortunate as to board a crowded Southside car, and none of the men would offer me a seat because they thought I was a 'suffragette.' I am sorry I looked that."

ENTHUSIASTIC GALLERY

APPLAUDS SUFFRAGE ADVOCATES

It was, however, a distinctly prosuffrage crowd. The militant yellow banner, emblematic of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," waved triumphantly for the time, at least. A packed gallery, not a whit the less enthusiastic because it was not actively engaged in the discussion, looked down with approval—sometimes vociferous in character—on the leaders of the cause as they told, in forceful language, how woman was being deprived of her just rights and how the men of Virginia, in placing in her hands the ballot, would take the greatest forward step in many generations.

Mrs. B. E. Valentine, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, was in command of the suffrage forces. The committee took no action on the resolution.

Leading off for the proponents of the resolution, Mrs. Dexter Otey, of Lynchburg, declared the right of women to exercise the ballot to be a fundamental principle of democracy. "Thomas Jefferson," she said, "laid it down as an incontrovertible fact that a government derives its just rights from the consent of the governed. Yet you men of Virginia, who proclaim your democracy from the house-tops, withhold political freedom from one-half of the State's citizenry, demanding, at the same time, that that half shall

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

ELOQUENT PLEA AGAINST SUFFRAGE

Miss Lucy Jean Price Opposes Granting of Votes to Women.

HAVE DESTINY OF THEIR OWN

Says Doubling of Electorate Does Not Mean Purification of Politics.

Arguing that, though their interests are identical, the physical work and social effort of the two sexes are different, necessitating a division of labor, and that a doubling of the electorate would not necessarily mean a purification of politics, Miss Lucy Jean Price, chief secretary of the O. A. Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, made eloquent plea before a large audience in the Jefferson Hotel auditorium last night that suffrage be not given to women, that they be left to work out the destiny for which nature has marked them, and that it be left to them to exercise outside of the ballot box the influence which, in the manner of things, has always been theirs.

She insisted that a cumulative vote would not necessarily improve political or civic conditions, saying that the history of legislation has shown that woman suffrage has not generally tended towards betterment, and she pointed out that the sex difference must necessarily mean a division in labor. She is not of the school which bases its argument against woman suffrage solely upon the need to keep the pot boiling and the cradle rocking. Rather, she is of the school which believes that nature has appointed women for the performance of certain things which man cannot do, and that she should not be called upon to do what it is specifically needed of man to perform.

The sex relation demands a division of responsibility and commands an identity of interests, which the vote can neither improve nor take away from.

AUDITORIUM IS FILLED

WITH APPLAUDING THROGS

The auditorium was filled with an immense crowd. Many could not obtain seats, and policemen were detailed to keep the aisles clear, so that those who, falling sitting room, should not block the way. It was an enthusiastic gathering, and audience and speaker alike questioned the speaker her address were greeted by a bit of kindly railing or a rejoinder which took the wind out of their sails, metaphorically speaking, and effectively silenced them.

Though it has nothing to do with the force of her expression and the logic of her argument, it should be mentioned, en passant, that Miss Price is petite and pretty, and that she was conscious of her personal charm. It may be that her brunette beauty had its effect on some, but it is equally true that on her own sex only her words prevailed.

At the close of her address Delegate S. H. Love, of Lunenburg County, moved that she be given a rising vote of thanks, and the house rose en masse. Afterwards she held a levee from the platform, shaking hands with admiring sympathizers, like Bryan at a Chautauqua. Some one flung her a bouquet, and then she was lifted down to the pit, where she disappeared behind a cloud of waving arms and amid a half-subdued roar of applauding voices. If there were any who were against her, he was lost. To the victor belongs the spoils, and Miss Price carried away with her the plaudits of a crowd and the silent homage of those who came expecting to disagree.

WOMEN HAVE DONE NOTHING

TO IMPROVE POLITICS

"Women," said Miss Price, after she had gotten into full swing, "have done nothing to improve politics, not that they are not honest, or even more honest, than men, but because they have not greater wisdom. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, while president of the National Association for Woman Suffrage, said that, whether all women voted or if no woman cast a vote, she would believe in woman suffrage. If her idea in favor of woman suffrage is so great as not to consider possible consequences, it is very dangerous to ask the vote for woman on the grounds that you don't care what becomes of the home."

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

MISSING K-BOAT IS BELIEVED SAFE

Tank Steamer Reports Sighting Submarine Off Florida Coast.

FEARS NOT ALL RELIEVED

Efforts by Naval Vessels and by Radio to Locate Submersible Prove Futile.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 31.—With the statement here to-night by Captain E. C. Bryan, commandant of the Charleston Navy-Yard, that the tank steamer C. A. Canfield reported having sighted off the Florida coast what appeared to be the K-5, belief was expressed that the submersible was safe, and proceeding on her course to Key West. Captain Bryan's statement here was that the Canfield having reported sighting a submarine, and as the K-5 was the only submarine known to be in those waters, he felt satisfied that the boat which the Canfield sighted could be no other than the K-5.

The boat had been missing since early Sunday morning, and all efforts by radio apparatus and by naval vessels seeking her had proved futile. To-night, before announcement of the Canfield report, fears had been expressed that the boat had suffered an accident of some kind. It was pointed out, however, that if the K-5, after losing her tender and the other three K boats Sunday, had proceeded toward Key West, she would be somewhere near Jupiter Inlet, Fla., to-night. It was near that place at 5:30 P. M. that the Canfield reported that she saw what she thought to be the K-5. The Canfield's report contained no details, and did not state what steps, if any, she took to make known the positive identity of the submersible.

Jupiter Inlet lies some fifty miles south of Palm Beach, Fla., in the route of the K-5 from New York to Key West.

WIRELESS CALLS SENT OUT

REMAIN UNANSWERED

Wireless calls sent out from shore stations and from naval vessels searching for the submersible were unanswered. There was an unusually large number of merchant steamers passing up and down the South Atlantic coast Sunday about the time the K-5 last was sighted, but they saw nothing of the missing submarine.

The Tallahassee and the K-1, K-2 and K-6, from which the K-5 might be expected to have been sighted, remained here. Lieutenant-Commander Clark H. Woodward, of the Tallahassee, expressed the view late today that the K-5 might be continuing on her voyage south, realizing that she was lost from the other boats and hoping to catch them. Marine men said, however, they thought that, after realizing he had been missing from the flotilla for nearly forty-eight hours, the commander of the K-5 would have sought some harbor to report his whereabouts, particularly if he found his wireless not working.

The K-5 dropped out of sight during a heavy fog which existed along this part of the coast yesterday and last night, but cleared up to a certain extent today. At no time, however, was the sea reported to have been rough, and as far as could be learned, the other three K boats suffered no inconvenience from their trip. They anchored near here yesterday soon after missing the submarine.

DISPATCH FROM CHARLESTON

TO NAVY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, January 31.—A Navy Department dispatch from Charleston to-night said that a steamer had reported sighting what appeared to be the missing submarine K-5 off the Florida coast. The department's dispatch follows:

"The following message has been received from Jupiter Inlet, Florida: 'Steamer D. A. Canfield reports what appeared to be the submarine K-5 at 5:30 P. M., January 31, twelve miles north of Jupiter, bound south.' (Signed) 'CAPTAIN FENN.'"

Department officials said that if the K-5 was proceeding on her natural course for Key West her position at 5:30 would have been virtually that reported by Captain Fenn.

Russian Forces Drive Turks Before Them

After having driven the Turks from a region about forty miles in length in Asiatic Turkey to the west of Lake Van, and put them to retreat down the Mush Valley, the Russians recently have ceased their operations in this particular vicinity for the winter.

Large numbers of prisoners were

taken by the Russians, in addition to heavy guns, machine guns and other war material.

There has been little fighting of great moment anywhere in any of the war theaters, except by artillery, German positions at Steenstraete, to the south of Roze, and to the north of St. Mihiel, have come under the guns of the entente allies on the western line, and considerable damage has been done.

From northwest of Riga to the middle Stripa there has been considerable bombardment by the Germans of various Russian towns and positions. Petrograd reports the surrounding by the Russians of an Austrian detachment in the middle Stripa, and the annihilation of most of the Austrians, the remainder being captured.

ZEPPELINS RAID NUMBER OF COUNTIES IN ENGLAND

Several Bombs Dropped, but Up to Present No Considerable Damage Reported.

TOWNS VISITED NOT REVEALED

French Official Press Bureau Gives Out Statement That Little Harm Was Done by Dirigibles in Paris on Sunday Night.

LONDON, January 31.—A raid by six or seven Zeppelins took place last night over the eastern, northeastern and midland counties of England, according to an announcement of the War Office.

A number of bombs were dropped, but up to the present no considerable damage has been reported.

The raid followed closely the attacks on Paris by German dirigibles. The British War Office, which now controls the defenses of London against air attacks, announces that six or seven aircraft took part in the latest raids, but the towns or villages visited and the nature of the damage inflicted have not been made public.

NO SUCH DEADLY EFFECT

AS ON FIRST VISIT

PARIS, January 31.—Several bombs were dropped by the Zeppelin which flew over the outskirts of Paris last night, but they produced no such deadly effect as on the occasion of the raid of Saturday night. The official press bureau gave out the following statement this morning:

"A German dirigible set out in the direction of Paris, where it arrived soon after 10 P. M. It was bombarded by our special batteries and attacked by our aeroplanes. Before returning northward it dropped a number of bombs, which, according to the news received so far, did no damage."

Representatives of the Matin who visited the scene of the raid said that no damage was done by the bombs. Three of them fell on a piece of waste ground and three others in a field. A police inspector saw those which fell in the field. They did not sink deep in the soil. They were covered with cotton-like substance, which burst into flame. The inspector characterized them as incendiary bombs.

Little was seen of the Zeppelin, on account of the weather conditions. The Matin says that it has received information from the postmaster of one of the places over which the Zeppelin passed that a number of bombs were dropped together. The inference is drawn that the Germans, seeing themselves threatened by French aeroplanes, decided to loose all their bombs at once.

The censors permitted foreign correspondents to telegraph whatever details they could obtain, but the Paris morning papers have many blank spaces.

U. S. SHIPYARDS ADEQUATE

Will Have No Difficulty in Taking Care of Administration's Proposed Navy Increases.

WASHINGTON, January 31.—American shipyards, Rear-Admiral David W. Taylor, chief of the bureau of construction, told the House Naval Committee today, will have no difficulty in taking care of the administration's proposed navy increases. The admiral said he would submit a detailed statement later.

Sixty-eight vessels, the admiral said, were already building or authorized. Nine are battleships. The navy appropriation bill, which the committee is considering, proposes fifty-six additional ships.

TO GUARD RYAN ESTATE

Two Deputy Sheriffs, With This as Sole Duty, Appointed by Sheriff Hurd.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, January 31.—Two deputy sheriffs, whose sole duty will be to guard the country estate in Rockland County of Mrs. Thomas Fortune Ryan, wife of the traction magnate, were appointed today by Sheriff Hudson Hurd. One of the deputies will guard the estate by day and the other by night.

It is understood that an unusual number of trespassers on the grounds of late caused the request for guards. Mrs. Ryan's estate is at Suffern.

NAVY IS PREPARED FOR IMMEDIATE WAR, SAYS WILSON

Organization Better Than Ever Before, but Force Is Inadequate.

ARMY NOT LARGE ENOUGH

EVEN FOR PEACE DUTIES

Repeats Warning That No Time Must Be Lost in Strengthening Defenses.

CHICAGO, January 31.—The United States has made preparations for immediate war, as far as the navy is concerned, although the present naval force is inadequate in size, President Wilson declared to-night in an address before several thousand persons in the Auditorium.

AMERICA CRUELLY MISJUDGED

Called On for Some Sort of Protest at Every Tragical Turn of Events.

"We mean business," he said, in speaking of the preparedness plans of the administration. "We have given to the present fleet of the United States an organization such as it never had before. I am told by Admiral Fletcher, the President said, 'And we have made preparation for immediate war, so far as the navy is concerned.'"

He said that the army, as constituted at present, "is not large enough, even for the ordinary duties of peace." "The President repeated his warnings that no time must be lost in strengthening the defenses of the nation. He declared the government was doing everything it could for preparedness."

"When I see some of my fellow-citizens spread under where sparks are falling, I wonder what their ideal of Americanism is," the President said. "America," the President said, "has been cruelly misjudged by the nations at war."

"I know that on the other side of the water there has been a great deal of cruel misjudgment with regard to the reasons why America has remained neutral. Those looking at us from a distance do not feel the strong pulses of ideals and purposes that are in us. America more ready to die."

FOR A THOUGHT THAN A DOLLAR

"They do not feel the conviction of America that our mission is a mission of peace, and that righteousness cannot be maintained as a standard in the midst of arms. They do not realize that back of all our energy we are a body of idealists much more ready to lay down our lives for a thought than for a dollar."

"They suppose, some of them, that we are holding off because we can make money while others are dying, the most cruel misunderstanding that any nation has ever had to face—so wrong that it seems almost useless to try to correct it, because it shows that the very fundamentals of our life are not comprehended or understood."

Rulers, not public opinion, brought about the present war, Mr. Wilson declared. "I thank God there is no man in the United States who has the authority to bring on war without the consent of the nation," he said.

The task of the United States, he said, has been to assert the principles of law in a world in which the principles of law have broken down. "We are not now thinking of invasion of the territory of the United States," the President declared; "that is not what is making us think. We are not asking ourselves shall we be prepared only to defend our own homes and our own shores."

"Is that all we stand for? To keep the door closed securely from our enemies? What about the great principles set up for liberty of national government in the whole Western Hemisphere? We stand pledged to see that both the continents of America are left free to be used by their people as those people choose to use them under a system of national popular sovereignty as absolutely unchallenged as our own."

"At this moment, the Americas are growing together upon that handsome privilege of reciprocal respect and defense."

Detailed plans for strengthening the army and navy and the aviation corps and for making munitions and armament by the government were outlined. The President spoke for nearly an hour.

The Auditorium was a riot of red, white and blue, swung in festoons from rails and boxes. Back of the stage hung the American coat of arms on a field of blue.

An hour before the President was due to speak the four galleries above the main floor were white with faces, and many were turned away.

Mayor Thompson, of Chicago, occupied a seat on the stage near the President, and Governor Dunne, of Illinois, was in a box.

Twelve hundred police held in check the sidewalk throngs, clearing the street entirely of traffic between the hotel and the Auditorium. The rousing welcome with which Chicago greeted his arrival was echoed in the cheers of the crowds about the building as the presidential party came in. Mr. Wilson was introduced by Frank C. Caldwell, president of the Industrial Club. The President began to speak at 8:15 o'clock.

In beginning his speech, the President referred to the rapid development since the European war broke out, saying that a year ago it did seem as if American rights would be respected without anxiety, and take it for granted

The Times-Dispatch

Gained 55,104 Lines of Paid Advertising
in January, 1916, Over the Same Month Last Year

	Daily.	Sunday.	Total.
1916	204,442 Lines	221,242 Lines	425,684 Lines
1915	183,190 Lines	187,390 Lines	370,580 Lines
Gain	21,252 Lines	33,852 Lines	55,104 Lines

The Biggest January in the History of the Paper

A SOLID SIX MONTHS RECORD

Ending January 31st, 1916

	Daily.	Sunday.	Total.
This Year	1,300,696 Lines	1,291,598 Lines	2,592,294 Lines
Last year	1,170,510 Lines	1,135,694 Lines	2,306,204 Lines
Gain	129,586 Lines	155,904 Lines	285,490 Lines

Total Gain for Six Months, 285,490 Lines

This gain is largely due to the Advertiser's realization of the value of this newspaper's 90 per cent home-delivered circulation.